

# **California Board of Registered Nursing**

## **2011-2012 Annual School Report**

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### **Data Summary and Historical Trend Analysis**

A Presentation of Pre-Licensure Nursing Education Programs in California

### **Northern Sacramento Valley**

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## INTRODUCTION

Each year, the California Board of Registered Nursing (BRN) requires all pre-licensure registered nursing programs in California to complete a survey detailing statistics of their programs, students and faculty. The survey collects data from August 1 through July 31. Information gathered from these surveys is compiled into a database and used to analyze trends in nursing education.

The BRN commissioned the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) to conduct a historical analysis of data collected from the 2001-2002 through the 2010-2011 survey. In this report, we present ten years of historical data from the BRN Annual School Survey. Data analyses were conducted statewide and for nine economic regions<sup>1</sup> in California, with a separate report for each region. All reports are available on the BRN website (<http://www.rn.ca.gov/>).

This report presents data from the 5-county Northern Sacramento Valley region. Counties in the region include Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Shasta, and Tehama. All data are presented in aggregate form and describe overall trends in the areas and over the times specified and, therefore, may not be applicable to individual nursing education programs. Additional data from the past ten years of the BRN Annual School Survey are available in an interactive database on the BRN website.

Beginning with the 2011-2012 Annual School Survey, certain questions were revised to allow schools to report data separately for satellite campuses located in regions different from their home campus. This change was made to more accurately report student and faculty data by region, but it has the result that data which were previously reported in one region are now being reported in a different region. However, there were no programs that reported data for a satellite campus in the Northern California region for the 2011-2012 academic year. Therefore the tables presented in this report are not affected by the change in survey design.

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<sup>1</sup> The nine regions include: (1) Northern California, (2) Northern Sacramento Valley, (3) Greater Sacramento, (4) Bay Area, (5) San Joaquin Valley, (7) Central Coast, (8) Los Angeles Area (Los Angeles and Ventura counties), (9) Inland Empire (Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties), and (10) Southern Border Region. Counties within each region are detailed in the corresponding regional report. The Central Sierra (Region 6) does not have any nursing education programs and was, therefore, not included in the analyses.

## DATA SUMMARY AND HISTORICAL TREND ANALYSIS

This analysis presents pre-licensure program data from the 2011-2012 BRN School Survey in comparison with data from previous years of the survey. Data items addressed include the number of nursing programs, enrollments, completions, retention rates, new graduate employment, student and faculty census data, the use of clinical simulation, availability of clinical space, and student clinical practice restrictions.

### Trends in Pre-Licensure Nursing Programs

#### *Number of Nursing Programs*

In 2011-2012, the Northern Sacramento Valley had a total of four pre-licensure nursing programs. Of these programs, two are ADN programs and two are BSN programs. The majority (75%) of pre-licensure nursing programs in the region are public.

#### Number of Nursing Programs

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
<b>Total Number of Nursing Programs</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
ADN	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
BSN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
ELM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total Number of Schools	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4

For several years, none of the programs in the region had collaborations with another program that leads to a higher degree than offered at their own institution. However, one program began a collaboration in 2009-2010, followed by a second program in 2011-2012.

	<b>Academic Year</b>						
	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
<b>Partnerships*</b>							
Schools that partner with another program that leads to a higher degree	0%	0%	0%	0%	33.3%	25.0%	50.0%
Total number of programs	3	3	3	3	3	4	4

\*These data were collected for the first time in 2005-2006.

### *Admission Spaces and New Student Enrollments*

The number of spaces available for new students in the Northern Sacramento Valley nursing programs declined in 2011-2012 from the previous year (13.8%, n=40), as did the number of new student enrollments (14.3%, n=43). The 250 spaces available for new students in 2011-2012 were filled with a total of 257 students. Pre-licensure nursing programs in the region have enrolled more students than were spaces available in six of the past seven years.

### **Availability and Utilization of Admission Spaces**

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
Spaces Available	151	156	220	228	206	220	241	226	290	250
New Student Enrollments	149	156	220	293	239	237	272	223	300	257
% Spaces Filled	98.7%	100.0%	100.0%	128.5%	116.0%	107.7%	112.9%	98.7%	103.4%	102.8%

Northern Sacramento Valley nursing programs continue to receive more applications requesting entrance into their programs than can be accommodated. Total qualified applications received in 2011-2012 increased 11.6% (n=138) over the previous year (which represents a ten-year high), 80.7% of which were not accepted for admission. This is the largest share of qualified applications not accepted in the past decade.

### **Student Admission Applications\***

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
<b>Qualified Applications</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,332</b>
Accepted	149	156	220	293	239	237	272	223	300	257
Not Accepted	108	110	303	404	466	374	781	811	894	1,075
% Qualified Applications Not Accepted	42.0%	41.4%	57.9%	58.0%	66.1%	61.2%	74.2%	78.4%	74.9%	80.7%

\*These data represent applications, not individuals. A change in the number of applications may not represent an equivalent change in the number of individuals applying to nursing school.

New student enrollments in the Northern Sacramento Valley have fluctuated over the past seven years. In 2011-2012, the region's programs reported a 14.3% decrease in enrollment (n=43) compared to the previous year. Most of this decline impacted ADN programs, which saw a 20.2% drop (n=39) in new student enrollments in 2011-2012.

### New Student Enrollment by Program Type

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
<b>New Student Enrollment</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>257</b>
ADN	88	96	120	174	158	146	175	165	193	154
BSN	61	60	100	119	81	91	97	58	107	103
Private	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	30
Public	149	156	220	293	239	237	272	223	274	227

### Student Census Data

Pre-license nursing programs in the region reported a total of 534 students enrolled as of October 15, 2012. This represents a 15.2% decline in the total number of nursing students enrolled in one of the region's pre-license nursing programs compared to one year ago. The 2012 census indicates that 54.5% (n=291) of students were enrolled in ADN programs, and 45.5% (n=243) in a BSN program.

### Student Census Data\*

<i>Program Type</i>	<i>Year</i>									
	<i>2003</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>
ADN	130	85	197	230	298	255	303	319	326	291
BSN	165	165	193	235	246	264	281	222	304	243
<b>Total Nursing Students</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>534</b>

\*Census data represent the number of students on October 15<sup>th</sup> of the given year.

### Student Completions

The number of students who completed one of the region's nursing programs in 2011-2012 decreased by 3.7% (n=10) compared to the previous year. The decline was driven by ADN programs. Of the 257 students that completed a nursing program in the region in 2011-2012, 65.8% (n=169) of them completed an ADN program and 34.2% (n=88) completed a BSN program.

### Student Completions

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
<b>Student Completions</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>257</b>
ADN	75	77	88	109	149	126	139	147	179	169
BSN	69	61	69	55	75	77	78	78	88	88

### Retention and Attrition Rates

Of the 231 students scheduled to complete a Northern Sacramento Valley nursing program in the 2011-2012 academic year, 88.7% (n=205) completed the program on-time, 3.0% (n=7) are still enrolled in the program, and 8.2% (n=19) dropped out or were disqualified from the program. The average retention rate in the region decreased 4.2% after reaching a ten-year high the prior year; as a result the average attrition rate and the share of students still enrolled in 2011-2012 were higher compared to the previous year.

#### Student Retention and Attrition

	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
<b>Students Scheduled to Complete the Program</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>231</b>
Completed On Time	152	138	154	143	194	180	166	203	211	205
Still Enrolled	8	3	4	3	8	4	1	5	5	7
Attrition	25	17	30	14	9	32	18	23	11	19
Completed Late <sup>†</sup>								4	6	2
<b>Retention Rate*</b>	82.2%	87.3%	81.9%	89.4%	91.9%	83.3%	89.7%	87.9%	93.0%	88.7%
<b>Attrition Rate**</b>	13.5%	10.8%	16.0%	8.8%	4.3%	14.8%	9.7%	10.0%	4.8%	8.2%
<b>% Still Enrolled</b>	4.3%	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%	3.8%	1.9%	0.5%	2.2%	2.2%	3.0%

<sup>†</sup>Data were collected for the first time in the 2009-2010 survey. These completions are not included in the calculation of either the retention or attrition rates.

\*Retention rate = (students completing program on-time)/(students scheduled to complete)

\*\*Attrition rate = (students dropped or disqualified who were scheduled to complete)/(students scheduled to complete)

Note: Blank cells indicate the information was not requested in the given year.

Over the past ten years, the average attrition rate for ADN programs has fluctuated. In 2011-2012, average attrition rates were 9.7% for ADN programs and 5.1% for BSN programs. This represents a significant increase in the rate for ADN programs compared to the previous year, while the BSN rate was relatively stable.

#### Attrition Rates by Program Type\*

<b>Program Type</b>	<i>Academic Year</i>									
	<i>2002-2003</i>	<i>2003-2004</i>	<i>2004-2005</i>	<i>2005-2006</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011</i>	<i>2011-2012</i>
ADN	10.0%	12.5%	23.3%	7.8%	4.5%	20.6%	14.3%	13.9%	4.8%	9.8%
BSN									5.0%	5.1%

\*Changes to the survey that occurred between 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 may have affected the comparability of these data over time.

### *Employment of Recent Nursing Program Graduates*

The largest share of RN program graduates work in hospitals. Although this share had been decreasing in recent years, from a high of 92.7% in 2006-2007 to a low of 61.3% in 2010-2011, it increased compared to the previous year. In 2011-2012, Northern Sacramento Valley programs reported that 73.3% of graduates were employed in hospitals. In recent years, the share of recent graduates working in long-term care facilities has increased, while the share working in a community/public health setting has declined significantly. The share of recent graduates employed as nurses in California had been in decline since 2007-2008, but it was slightly higher in 2011-2012 compared to the previous year. Northern Sacramento Valley nursing programs reported that 5.7% of recent graduates had been unable to find employment at the time of the survey, down from 9.5% a year ago.

### **Employment of Recent Nursing Program Graduates**

<b>Employment Location</b>	<b>Academic Year</b>							
	<i>2004- 2005</i>	<i>2005- 2006</i>	<i>2006- 2007</i>	<i>2007- 2008</i>	<i>2008- 2009</i>	<i>2009- 2010</i>	<i>2010- 2011</i>	<i>2011- 2012</i>
Hospital	74.5%	86.3%	92.7%	92.3%	80.0%	81.0%	61.3%	73.3%
Long-term care facilities	0%	1.7%	2.5%	3.3%	5.0%	5.0%	6.7%	8.0%
Community/public health facilities	1.9%	10.0%	1.3%	1.7%	20.0%	15.0%	6.3%	3.3%
Other healthcare facilities	1.9%	2.0%	4.3%	1.0%	7.5%	5.7%	5.0%	4.0%
Other	0.6%	0%	0%	1.7%	0%	0%	6.0%	5.7%
Unable to find employment*						5.0%	9.5%	5.7%
In California	59.2%	96.7%	98.7%	96.0%	89.0%	92.7%	80.0%	85.0%

\*Data were added to the survey in 2009-2010

Note: Blank cells indicate the information was not requested in the given year

### *Clinical Simulation in Nursing Education*

Between 8/1/11 and 7/31/12, all four Northern Sacramento Valley nursing schools reported using clinical simulation<sup>2</sup>. The most frequently reported reasons why schools in the region used a clinical simulation center were to standardize clinical experiences and to provide clinical experiences not available in a clinical setting. Of the four schools that used clinical simulation centers in 2011-2012, 50% (n=2) plan to expand the center.

#### **Reasons for Using a Clinical Simulation Center\***

<b>Reason</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
To standardize clinical experiences	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
To provide clinical experience not available in a clinical setting	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%
To check clinical competencies	100%	100%	100%	75%	75%
To make up for clinical experiences	50%	33.3%	33.3%	75%	75%
To increase capacity in your nursing program	50%	33.3%	0%	25%	25%
Number of schools that use a clinical simulation center	2	3	3	4	4

\*These data were collected for the first time in 2006-2007. However, changes in these questions for the 2007-2008 administration of the survey and lack of confidence in the reliability of the 2006-2007 data prevent comparability of the data. Therefore, data prior to 2007-2008 are not shown.

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<sup>2</sup> Clinical simulation provides a simulated real-time nursing care experience using clinical scenarios and low to hi-fidelity mannequins, which allow students to integrate, apply, and refine specific skills and abilities that are based on theoretical concepts and scientific knowledge. It may include videotaping, de-briefing and dialogue as part of the learning process.



*Clinical Space & Clinical Practice Restrictions*<sup>3</sup>

Two nursing programs in the Northern Sacramento Valley region reported being denied access to a clinical placement, unit or shift in 2011-2012. Both programs reported being denied access to a clinical unit, while neither was denied access to a clinical placement or shift. Only one of the programs denied access to clinical units was offered an alternative by the clinical site. The lack of access to clinical space resulted in a loss of 4 clinical units, which affected 180 students.

<b>Denied Clinical Space</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
Programs Denied Clinical Placement	2	0
Programs Offered Alternative by Site	0	-
Placements Lost	15	-
Number of programs that reported	4	4
Programs Denied Clinical Unit	1	2
Programs Offered Alternative by Site	0	1
Units Lost	1	4
Number of programs that reported	4	4
Programs Denied Clinical Shift	0	0
Programs Offered Alternative by Site	-	-
Shifts Lost	-	-
Number of programs that reported	4	4
Total number of students affected	31	180

<sup>3</sup> Some of these data were collected for the first time in 2009-2010. However, changes in these questions for the 2010-2011 administration of the survey prevent comparability of the data. Therefore, data prior to 2010-2011 is not shown.

Overall, competition for space arising from an increase in the number of nursing students and staff nurse overload were the most frequently reported reasons why Northern Sacramento Valley programs were denied clinical space.

<b>Reasons for Clinical Space Being Unavailable*</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
Competition for clinical space due to increase in number of nursing students in region	100%	66.7%	100%
Staff nurse overload or insufficient qualified staff	100%	33.3%	100%
Decrease in patient census	100%	33.3%	50.0%
Displaced by another program	100%	33.3%	50.0%
No longer accepting ADN students	0%	33.3%	0%
Clinical facility seeking magnet status	0%	0%	0%
Nurse residency programs	0%	0%	0%
Change in facility ownership/management		0%	50.0%
Closure, or partial closure, of clinical facility		0%	50.0%
Other	0%	33.3%	0%
<b>Number of programs that reported</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

\*Data were collected for the first time in the 2009-2010 or 2010-2011 survey.

Note: Blank cells indicate that the information was not requested in the given year.

Reasons for lack of access to clinical space vary by program. In 2011-2012, both ADN and BSN programs reported competition for clinical space due to an increased number of nursing students in the region and due to staff nurse overload. ADN programs also reported changes in facility ownership or management and displacement by another program as top reasons for lack of access to clinical space, while BSN programs reported decreases in patient census and closure or partial closure of a clinical facility.

#### **Reasons for Clinical Space Being Unavailable, by Program Type, 2011-2012**

<b>Reasons for Clinical Space Being Unavailable*</b>	<b>Program Type</b>		
	<b>ADN</b>	<b>BSN</b>	<b>Total</b>
Competition for clinical space due to increase in number of nursing students in region	100%	100%	100%
Staff nurse overload or insufficient qualified staff	100%	100%	100%
Decrease in patient census	0%	100%	50.0%
Displaced by another program	100%	0%	50.0%
No longer accepting ADN students	0%	0%	0%
Clinical facility seeking magnet status	0%	0%	0%
Nurse residency programs	0%	0%	0%
Change in facility ownership/management	100%	0%	50.0%
Closure, or partial closure, of clinical facility	0%	100%	50.0%
Implementation of Electronic Health Records system	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%	0%
<b>Number of programs that reported</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

\*Data were collected for the first time in the 2009-2010 or 2010-2011 survey.

Programs that lost access to clinical space were asked to report on the strategies used to cover the lost placements, sites, or shifts. Both programs in the region which lost clinical space reported being able to replace the lost space at a different site currently being used by the program. One of the programs reported it also addressed the lost space by adding a new clinical site, with replacement at the same clinical site, and with clinical simulation.

<b>Strategy to Address Lost Clinical Space*</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
Replaced lost space at different site currently used by nursing program	100%
Added/replaced lost space with new site	50.0%
Replaced lost space at same clinical site	50.0%
Clinical simulation	50.0%
Reduced student admissions	0%
Other	0%
Number of programs that reported	2

\*Data were collected for the

first time during the 2011-2012 survey.

50% (n=2) of nursing programs in the Northern Sacramento Valley reported an increase in out-of-hospital clinical placements in 2011-2012. Public health agencies, outpatient mental health and substance abuse services, and home health agencies were reported as the most frequently used alternative clinical placement sites overall.

<b>Alternative Clinical Sites*</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
Skilled nursing/rehabilitation facility	50%	50%
Public health or community health agency	50%	100%
Outpatient mental health/substance abuse	50%	100%
Home health agency/home health service	50%	100%
Surgery center/ambulatory care center	50%	0%
School health service (K-12 or college)	0%	0%
Hospice	0%	50%
Medical practice, clinic, physician office	0%	50%
Renal dialysis unit	0%	0%
Urgent care, not hospital-based	0%	0%
Case management/disease management	0%	0%
Occupational health or employee health service	0%	0%
Correctional facility, prison or jail	0%	0%
Number of programs that reported	2	2

\*These data were collected for the first time in 2010-2011.

In 2011-2012, 75% (n=3) of Northern Sacramento Valley schools reported that pre-licensure students in their programs had encountered restrictions to clinical practice imposed on them by clinical facilities. The most common types of restricted access students faced were to bar coding medication administration, electronic medical records, and to the clinical site itself due to a visit from an accrediting agency. Schools reported that it was uncommon to have students face restrictions to an alternative setting due to liability. A greater share of schools in the region reported restricted access to some patients due to the staff workload and restrictions due to student health and safety requirements in 2011-2012 than in the previous year.

Common Types of Restricted Access for RN Students	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bar coding medication administration	100%	100%	100%
Electronic Medical Records	100%	100%	100%
Glucometers	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%
Automated medical supply cabinets	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%
IV medication administration	33.3%	66.7%	33.3%
Clinical site due to visit from accrediting agency (Joint Commission)	66.7%	66.7%	100%
Some patients due to staff workload		33.3%	66.7%
Student health and safety requirements		33.3%	66.7%
Direct communication with health team	33.3%	0%	33.3%
Alternative setting due to liability	0%	0%	0%
Number of schools that reported	3	3	3

Note: Blank cells indicate that the information was not requested in the given year.

*Faculty Census Data*<sup>4</sup>

The total number of nursing faculty decreased by 19.2% (n=19) over the last year. On October 15, 2012, there were 80 total nursing faculty<sup>5</sup> in the Northern Sacramento Valley. Of these faculty, 41.3% (n=33) were full-time and 58.8% (n=47) were part-time. The need for faculty continues to outpace the number of active faculty. On October 15, 2012, there were two vacant faculty positions in the region. These vacancies represent a 2.4% faculty vacancy rate.

**Faculty Census Data**

	<i>Year</i>									
	2003	2004	2005*	2006*	2007*	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total Faculty</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>80</b>
<i>Full-time</i>	25	26	20	30	33	36	35	36	37	33
<i>Part-time</i>	20	21	17	33	51	44	47	66	62	47
<b>Vacancy Rate**</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
<i>Vacancies</i>	0	0	0	3	6	0	3	9	5	2

\*The sum of full- and part-time faculty did not equal the total faculty reported in these years.

\*\*Vacancy rate = number of vacancies/(total faculty + number of vacancies)

75% (n=3) of Northern Sacramento Valley nursing schools report that their faculty have overloaded schedules. In 2011-2012, all three schools reported paying the faculty extra for the overloaded schedule.

<b>Overloaded Schedules for Faculty*</b>	<i>Academic Year</i>			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Schools with overloaded faculty	2	2	3	3
Share of schools that pay faculty extra for the overload	100%	50.0%	100%	100%
Total number of schools	3	3	4	4

\*These data were collected for the first time in 2008-09.

<sup>4</sup> Census data represent the number of faculty on October 15<sup>th</sup> of the given year.

<sup>5</sup> Since faculty may work at more than one school, the number of faculty reported may be greater than the actual number of individuals who serve as faculty in the region's nursing schools.

## *Summary*

In 2010-2011, the Northern Sacramento Valley region gained a new nursing program for the first time in ten years. With the addition of this new program, the region reported a total of four nursing programs in 2011-2012. In 2011-2012 two programs in the region reported collaborating with another program that offers a higher degree than offered at their own institution.

Over the past decade, the number of admission spaces available in Northern Sacramento Valley pre-licensure nursing education programs almost doubled, as have new student enrollments. However, in 2011-2012, both admission spaces and new student enrollments decreased, after reaching their highest levels in ten years in 2010-2011. Programs in the region continue to receive more qualified applications than can be accommodated. In 2011-2012, the region received its highest number of qualified applications in the past decade, and 80.7% (n=1,075) applications were not accepted for admission.

Nursing program expansions over the past ten years have also led to a growing number of graduates in the region. However, in 2011-2012 the region experienced a slight decrease in completions after reaching its highest level in ten years (n=267) in 2010-2011. The retention rate also decreased slightly to 88.8%, while the attrition rate nearly doubled. The share of new graduates working as nurses in California has decreased since 2007-2008, but was slightly higher in 2011-2012 compared to the previous year. At the time of the survey, 5.7% of new graduates in the region were unable to find employment in nursing, a decrease of 3.8% since the previous year.

All four programs in the Northern Sacramento Valley reported using clinical simulation in 2011-2012, and two of these programs plan to expand its use in the coming year. The importance of clinical simulation is underscored by data showing an increase in out-of-hospital clinical placements. In addition, 75% (n=3) of schools reported that their students had faced restrictions to specific types of clinical practice during the 2011-2012 academic year.

Expansion in RN education has required nursing programs to hire more faculty to teach the growing number of students. Although the number of nursing faculty has almost doubled in the past ten years, the number of faculty in the region decreased for the second consecutive year in 2012. In 2011-2012, there were 80 faculty and two faculty vacancies in the region, representing a vacancy rate of 2.4%.

## APPENDIX A – Northern Sacramento Valley Nursing Education Programs

### ADN Programs (2)

Butte College  
Shasta College

### BSN Programs (2)

CSU Chico  
Simpson University

## APPENDIX B – BRN Education Issues Workgroup

### **BRN Education Issues Workgroup Members**

#### **Members**

Loucine Huckabay, Chair  
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Liz Close  
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Marilyn Herrmann  
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Stephanie Leach  
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Tammy Rice

#### **Organization**

California State University, Long Beach  
Samuel Merritt University  
Sonoma State University  
Community College Chancellor's Office  
College of the Redwoods  
Loma Linda University  
California Institute for Nursing and Health Care  
Kaiser Foundation Health Plan  
University of California, San Francisco  
Saddleback College

#### **Ex-Officio Member**

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#### **Project Manager**

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